# Affordable Care Act: American Health Benefit Exchanges

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## **Presentation Goals**

- 1. Brief review of the Affordable Care Act.
- 2. What is an exchange?
- 3. What does the new law require?
- 4. What will the new law permit?
- 5. What are some of the big policy questions WA will need to grapple with?
- 6. What lessons have been learned?

## **Affordable Care Act**

- •Reforms the insurance market so it works for everyone.
- •Requires everyone to have insurance coverage.
- •Establishes American Health Benefit Exchanges.
- •Provides subsidies & tax credits to help people purchase insurance.
- •Improves Medicare & Medicaid access & quality.
- •Incentivizes patient centered care, improved quality & cost containment.
- •Creates opportunities to increase & train a healthcare workforce to meet growing demand.

#### **Health Reform Implementation Timeline**

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Temp	orary High Risk	Pool Program	ı	1				
Tempe Retire		nce Program Fo	or Early					
Immediate Reforms:  •No Lifetime Limits  •Restricted Annual Limits  •Restrictions on Rescission  •First Dollar Coverage of Preventive Services  •Extended Dependent Coverage  •Internal/External Review  •No Pre-Existing Conditions for Children  •Disclosure of Justifications for Premium Increases								
	Medical Loss	Ratios with Reb	pates					
				Exchanges	1		ı	
				Subsidies				
	Individual/Employer Mandates							
				<ul><li>Rating Rules</li><li>Essential Benefit</li></ul>	sue ng Condition Exc	lusions for Adults Benefits	S	
	Co-Op Plans & Multistate Plans  Risk Adjustment							
				Individual Market Reinsurance Program & Risk Corridors				
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	

## Goal of an exchange

Affordable Care Act

"Provide consumer choices and insurance competition to increase access to health insurance coverage for all Americans"

## Functions of an exchange

At a minimum, an Exchange must:

- •Facilitate the purchase of "qualified health plans"
- •Implement procedures for the certification of qualified health plans, as determined by HHS.
- •Rate qualified health plans based on quality, price, and consumer satisfaction.
- Operate a toll-free telephone hotline

## Functions of an exchange

At a minimum, an Exchange must:

- Maintain Internet website with standardized information
- Determine eligibility for Medicaid, CHIP
   a other state health care programs
- Determine eligibility for subsidies & tax credits
- Provide a calculator to determine actual cost of coverage after subsidies.

## Functions of an exchange

At a minimum, an Exchange must:

- •Grant certification of individuals exempt from the purchase mandate
- Provide to the Treasury a list of exempt individuals & employees eligible for tax credit
- Provide to each employer the name of employees eligible for tax credit
- •Establish a "navigator" program.

- Limit access to Citizens & Legal Residents
- Make exchange coverage available to individuals and small groups
- •Eligible individuals may purchase any plan offered through the exchange
- •Small employers choose a tier of coverage; employee chooses a plan within that tier.

•All plans within the exchange must be "qualified health plans:"
☐ Provides Essential Benefits & is licensed
Agrees to offer at least one Silver & one Gold plan
☐ Agrees to charge same price in and out of exchange
Levels of coverage:
☐ Bronze (covers 60% of actuarial value of benefits)
☐Silver (covers 70% of actuarial value of benefits)
☐Gold (covers 80% of actuarial value of benefits)
☐ Platinum (covers 90% of actuarial value of benefits)
☐ Catastrophic (high deductible plan for those under 30 or if coverage is otherwise deemed unaffordable)
☐Stand alone dental plans are allowed

- •Allow participation by multi-state plans administered through the Office of Personnel Management.
- •It must provide for:
  - ☐ An initial open enrollment period
  - ☐An annual open enrollment period
  - ☐ Special enrollment periods

•Consult with stakeholders in carrying out its responsibilities.

•Submit an annual report to Secretary on activities, receipts and expenditures — annual audit.

<ul><li>Plans must disclose to the public:</li></ul>
☐Claims payment policies & practices
☐ Periodic financial information
☐ Data on enrollment & disenrollment
□Number of claims denied
☐ Rating practices
☐Cost-sharing & payments for out of network
coverage
☐ Enrollee rights under Affordable Care Act
Other information required by Secretary.

## What are exchanges permitted to do?

- Operate separate or combined exchanges for the individual and small group markets
- Operate an exchange through a governmental agency or nonprofit entity
- •Require plans cover additional benefits states must assume cost of mandates
- •Combine individual and small group markets for pooling purposes
- •Elect to define small group as 1-50 until January 1, 2016 (definition becomes 1-100)

## Inside & Outside the Exchange

- •Nothing in the law precludes the sale of insurance products outside of the exchange
- Individuals may only receive subsidies in the exchange
- •Carriers must consider all enrollees in all non-grandfathered plans to be members of the same risk pool – one for individual, one of small group

- Transitional Reinsurance Program
- Temporary Risk Corridors
- Risk Adjustment

Transitional Reinsurance Program

Insurance purchased by insurers from other insurers to limit the total loss an insurer would experience in case of a disaster or unexpectedly high claims.

•HHS Secretary, with NAIC to establish a mandatory reinsurance program for 2014-2016

Temporary risk corridors

Requires plans whose costs are lower than anticipated to make payments into a fund that reimburses plans whose costs are higher than expected.

•Secretary to establish risk corridors for 2014-2016 in the individual and small group markets.

#### Risk Adjustment

A process through which insurance plans that enroll a disproportionate number of sick individuals are reimbursed for that risk by other plans who enroll a disproportionate number of healthy individuals.

- •Applies to all non-grandfathered plans in the exchange.
- •Each state will operate risk adjustment based on criteria developed by the Secretary in consultation with states.

# What are the policy questions WA must answer?

- •What is the purpose of the exchange?
- Does WA want to establish the exchange(s)
   or let federal government do it?
- •What is the governance of the exchange?
- •What are the roles of various state agencies?
- •Should there be one exchange or two?

# What are the policy questions WA must answer?

- •Should WA pursue a regional or subsidiary exchange(s)?
- •Should the state merge the individual and small group markets for pooling purposes?
- •Should the population between 133-200% FPL be served through the exchange or a BHP?
- •Should the state maintain its benefit mandates?

# What are the policy questions WA must answer?

- •What will be the "rules of the game" for carriers operating inside and/or outside the exchange?
- •Should the state begin any market transformation prior to 2014?

## Exchanges: relevant dates

#### By March, 2011:

•Grants will be made available to assist with establishing exchanges. Grant program runs until Jan.1, 2015.

#### By January 1, 2013:

•HHS will determine whether the state can/may implement the exchange(s).

#### By January 1, 2014:

- •States must have in effect state law(s) that enable the operation of exchanges as described by HHS.
- •States must have in effect a reinsurance program for the individual market.

## Exchanges: relevant dates

#### By January 2015:

The exchange(s) must be self-sustaining.

#### By January 1, 2016:

•A State may choose to enter into a "health care choice compact" if the state enacts a law authorizing such action.

#### Beginning in 2017:

•States may allow large groups to purchase qualified health plans through the exchange.

## Not a new idea

### Massachusetts Connector

Independent agency governed by a 10member board of private & public representatives appointed by the Governor or Attorney General.

- •Offers health insurance to individuals and small business.
- •Sets standards of coverage, "Seal of Approval"
- Provides subsidies for those that qualify.

## Not a new idea

## The Utah Health Exchange

Run by the Utah Office of Consumer Health Services, a state government agency

- •An internet portal to assist with the purchasing of insurance coverage.
- •Allows small employers to set up defined contribution plans.
- •Allows premium payments from multiple sources.

## Lessons learned

- Early engagement of stakeholders vital
- Establish an agreed upon purpose & goals
- Achieve a critical mass
- Guard against adverse selection
- Cost control measures key
- Provide choice without complexity
- Develop well resourced outreach & marketing program for launch